

## TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH LOCATIVE PREPOSITION PHRASES INTO INDONESIA (Content Analysis of Suharto : A Political Biography by R.E Elson and Its Translation)

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### **Abstract**

*The objective of this research is to understand comprehensively the translating of English locative preposition phrase into Indonesia, It is a qualitative research with content analysis method. The procedure of collecting data were first the writer read the original book and its translation detailed. Then, identified English locative preposition phrase and its translation. The data were analyzed according to research purpose. Findings of this study show the translation equivalences that used by translator are formal equivalence 58 data (44 %) and dynamic equivalence 72 data (55 %).*

**Keywords:** Translation; locative preposition phrases; content analysis

### **1. Introduction**

Translation is a main activity in which a meaning of a given linguistic discourse is translated from source language to target language. It is the act of transferring the linguistic entities from one language into their equivalents into another language. Nidadan Taber (1982) stated that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Concerning this statement, it can be obviously seen that meaning of a SL text must be replaced by the closest natural equivalent in the TL. In line with this, the style which is closely related to choice of words and sense of expressing ideas becomes very important in the translating of a SL into the TL. Therefore, the translator as the person who plays an important role in conveying the message of SL should not only master the language but also be competent in finding the closest natural equivalent of TL lexical items. It means that the translator must be able to produce a stylistically natural TL, which necessarily involves changes of the form.

According to Catford (1965), "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity performed by people through time, when expressions are translated into simple ones in the same language (rewording and paraphrasing). It can be done also from one language into another different language.

During the translation process, translators may encounter many problems. These problems are culture and grammar or style. Every culture has its own local language which can be understood by its community and every linguistic community has its specific universe. When two cultures are involved in translation, it is likely to find things that exist in one culture and may not exist in another or are unknown in the Target Language (TL). These cultural terms may be related to something abstract or concrete referring to a specific environment, religious beliefs, social values and material items.

English Locative prepositional phrase translation is kind of translation that must be translated by a translator into Bahasa. Grammatical and lexical competence is the basic for a translator to translate it. If the translator does not have the competence, will get many translation errors.

Locative prepositional phrase states that a phrase, as a part of grammatical sentences, consists of a group of words. An example is *in the corner of the room, on the hills, from our starting place, at the home, in the environs of Jakarta and at the Yogyakarta palace, from the top of the trees*. Basically locative prepositional phrase connects between a preposition and noun phrases.

The role of prepositions is dominant because it serves as a pointer place or location. Then, the noun phrase only refers to place and names which in this case can be replaced with another noun phrase without changing the structure. In this study the authors will focus locative prepositional phrase consisting of a preposition *at, in and from*.

## 2. Theoretical Studies

### 2.1 Translation

Catford (1965: 20) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. The use of textual material underlies the fact that in normal condition it is not the entirety of a SL which is translated, that is, replaced by TL equivalents because at one or more levels of language there may be simple replacement, by nonequivalent form. In line with Catford, Bell (1991:5) writes that translation is the expression in a certain language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences.

Hatim and Munday (2004) said that “translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life”. The first of these two senses relates to translation as a *process*, the second to the *product*. The first sense focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or *source text* (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the *target text*, TT). The second sense centers on the concrete translation the *product* produced by the translator. It can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language.

### 2.2 Equivalence

Nida argued that there are two different types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence which in the second edition by Nida and Taber (1982) is referred to as formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of equivalent effect.

Formal correspondence consists of a TL item which represents the closest equivalent of a SL word or phrase. Nida and Taber make it clear that there are not always formal equivalents between language pairs. They therefore suggest that these formal equivalents should be used wherever possible if the translation aims at achieving formal rather than dynamic equivalence. Dynamic equivalence is defined as a translation principle according to which a translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the TL wording will trigger the same impact on the audience as the original wording did upon the ST audience. They argue that 'Frequently, the form of the original text is changed; but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language, of contextual consistency in the transfer, and of transformation in the receptor language, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful.

## 2.3 Locative Prepositional Phrase

In grammar, prepositions connecting words that phrases that can be called a prepositional phrase. While the prepositional phrase that describes the place can be called a locative prepositional phrase. For example, in the sentence 'Dad always keeps his wallet in the drawer'. The word 'in' is a preposition, locative prepositional phrase describes 'the drawer'. In English, the most commonly used is the preposition of, at, in, from, with and on. Simply, the preposition shows the relationship between things that are mentioned in a sentence.

Ellsworth and Higgins (2001:25) said prepositional phrase used to describe adverbs or adjectives that consists of prepositions and objects. Prepositions joined the adjective that can be termed as an adjective phrase. For example, the house with the red shutters is ours. While joining the preposition or adverb of places can be called a locative prepositional phrase. For example, 'she died in the old hospital'.

## 3. Research Methodology

### 3.1 Purpose of The Study

The purpose of this study is to identify translation equivalences in the book Suharto: A Political Biography. The approach used in this study is descriptive qualitative approach with content analysis method because it is meant to describe the real situation in the presentation of the data and to find out an answer of research question.

### 3.2 Research Procedures

This study is a descriptive qualitative research, the method of discussing the possibility of solving the actual problem by gathering data, preparing or classify, analyze and interpret. The data in this research is a locative preposition phrase in the biography of Suharto: A Political Biography. In general, this study consisted of three phases, the preparation activities, research activities, and preparation of reports. Research activities include three phases:

1 Collecting and recording data

2 Analysis and review of data of locative preposition phrase and translation equivalence

3 Preparation of the report include the preparation of reports and writing final report

## 4. Results and Discussion

There are two equivalences found in locative prepositional phrase from English into Indonesian. Both the equivalence translation will be discussed in depth to classify based on the use of three main prepositions at, in and from.

### a) Formal Equivalence (Preposition at, in and from)

Preposition	No Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
<i>At</i>	120	Suharto himself became the first individual member of Golkar <i>at a ceremony</i> in January 1984 (Page; 245)	Suharto sendiri menjadi anggota pertama <i>dalam sebuah upacara</i> pada Januari 1984 (Hal; 471)
<i>In</i>	116	The oil boom was crucial in providing funds for labour	Boom minyak berperan penting dalam pengadaannya untuk program-

		absorbing programs <u>in rural areas</u> (Page; 208)	program penyerapantenagakerjadi <u>wilayah-wilayahpedesaan</u> (Hal; 415)
<i>From</i>	17	Dutch force in Semarang assumed authority <u>from Allied troops</u> on 17 May 1946 (Page; 17)	PasukanBelanda di Semarang mengambilalihotoritas <u>daripasukansekutupada</u> 17 Mei 1946 (Hal; 51)

Formal equivalence occurs on the third locative prepositional phrase above which the authors separated the data based on three main prepositions at, in and from. On the data (120) there is a locative prepositional phrase 'at a ceremony' which translated to 'dalamsebuahupacara'. Both of these have in common prepositional phrase of word order. We can see in the source language construction consists of 'at' (preposition), 'a' (article), 'ceremonies' (noun) and the target language construction consists of 'on' (preposition), 'a' (numeralia), 'ceremonial' (noun). Based on sequence similarity and grammatical elements on both locative prepositional phrase above so it can be called formal equivalence.

Furthermore, the preposition 'in' that form of locative prepositional phrase 'in rural areas' on the data number (116). In a locative prepositional phrase is seen formal equivalence formed. The common element in both languages grammatical seen both the source language and the target language. At the source language consists of the construction 'in' (preposition), 'rural' (noun), 'areas' (noun) and the target language consists of the construction 'in' (preposition), 'regions' (noun), 'perdesaan' (noun).

Last preposition is the preposition that forms from locative prepositional phrase 'from Allied troops' (17) which translates into a formal equivalence 'daripasukansekut'. Equivalence formal can be seen at the similarity of the elements and the construction both of language, the source language consisting of 'from' (preposition), 'Allied troops' (noun phrase) have the same construction with the source language that is 'on' (preposition), 'allied forces' (noun phrases).

#### b) Dynamic Equivalence (Preposition at, in and from)

Prepos ition	No Data	Source Language	Target Language
<i>At</i>	102	On 16 October, <u>at the formal Merdeka Palace ceremony</u> inducting Suharto as army commander (Page;122)	Pada 16 Oktober, diselenggarakanlah <u>sebuahupacara resmi di Istana Merdeka</u> guna melantik Suharto sebagai Komando Angkatan Bersenjata (Hal; 235)
<i>In</i>	105	He escorted him, after some discussion about where he might go, to his helicopter <u>in the area in front of the palace</u> (Page; 135)	Ia mengantarkan Sukarno, setelah beberapa saat berbicara mengenai akan Sukarno akan pergi, kehelikopter Sukarno <u>di Halaman Istana</u> (Hal; 259)

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<i>From</i>	56	The socially mobilising force of the revolution had propelled an otherwise ordinary man <i>from the obscurity of a dusty training ground</i> (Page; 44)	Tekanan mobilisasi sosial revolusi telah melontarkan priambiasa berasal <u><i>darikubangan latihan militer berdebu</i></u> (Hal; 96)
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Dynamic equivalence consider the reasonableness of the message in the target language that can be understood by the reader. Dynamic equivalence does not consider to the similarity between the structure of the source language and the target language, but more oriented to the meaning of the target language. Dynamic equivalence found in locative prepositional phrase is 72, or 55% of data.

The first example (102) that locative prepositional phrase 'at the formal ceremony Merdeka Palace' translated dynamically so as not to become translationese 'sebuah upacara resmi di Istana Merdeka'. Locative prepositional phrase in source language will be very stiff when translated literally so that the element of free translation method is quite noticeably with the addition of the article 'a' and shifting of the preposition 'in' in front of the noun phrase 'formal ceremony' in the target language.

Secondly (105) is a locative prepositional phrase 'in the area in front of the palace'. If it translated literally 'di wilayah di depan istana' the translation is quite equivalent, but not dynamic that translated into 'di halaman istana'. However it has no similar structure as the source language but does not reduce the value of its real meaning.

The last example (56) is in preposition from locative prepositional phrase 'from the obscurity of a dusty training ground'. When it translated to the formal equivalence will be 'darilatihantana yang berdebutidak jelas'. The translation was translationese to read. Locative prepositional phrase is more dynamic after being translated into 'darikubangan latihan militer berdebu'. Grammatical of both languages was not the same but the translator wants to achieve equivalence message in the target language to be easily understood by the reader.

## 5. Conclusions and Recommendations

Translation prepositional phrase in this study is limited by three main propositions locative *at*, *in* and *from*. Prepositions *at*, *in* and *from* translated with various meanings, preposition 'in' having equivalent words 'dalam', 'pada', 'ke', and 'di', preposition 'at' has the equivalent word 'di', 'dalam', and 'pada', and prepositions 'from' has equivalent with the word 'dari'. However, translator also eliminates the preposition to adjust the equivalent in the target language (bsa).

Equivalences found are formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence developed by Nida. Formal equivalence found in locative prepositional phrase which translated to consider similarities and structural elements of the source language, while the dynamic equivalence found in locative prepositional phrase that emphasizes equivalent the contents of the messages conveyed in the target language even though a different structure of the source language. Formal equivalence has 58 data or 44 % and 72 dynamic equivalence data or 55 % of 130 data.

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